Total There has been are uniderable business doing in bette certical and Irish; 67,6272/6 for the former, and 72,6275/the interto latter.

Cox-Tee market recentles very qu'et, and the transacture quite of a retail obstactor, at 40 or45 5 for G.-Gut au

mode.

Since Tuesday our Grain market has ruled steady, with but
small trade, however, paring, with a general disposition on
he part of holders not to accept lawer prices, as als events for

Deliveries of Whear, from our own farmers, for the past beliveries of Whear, from our own farmers, for the past week consist of 107,195 are against 117.4 5 are same steak last year, average price this year \$1/5, against \$1/5 corresponding week last year.

Our market this morning was very similarly attended, and only a retail trade reacted in Whear or Flours at the srines of our last, holders carecess about selling, and dealers equally so in Purchasing.

Livius Count full at space is an end rate.

in Purchasing.
Indian Conn dull at sparcely so good rates.
Oars steady, and the better classes held for a shade more

Oney.

OATWEAL of prime quality was held at 3d. \$\P\$ load advance.

EGYPTIAN BEASS dull at former prices.

IMPORTS, from lat me. 14th, to set me. 2th, inclusive, consist
14.491 q.s. When, 1.49 q.s. Gern. 5.569 secks and 2.8 6 barla Floor. Exports for same period consist of 1.545 q.s.

heat, 1.193 q.s. Indian Corn. 1.119 secks, and 245 barrels Flour. When AT — American White, \$12.26.5 6 P. 76 Ib; do. Extra 6.826 78 P. 70 Ib; do. Rate 6.826 8 P. 78 P. 70 Ib; do. Haste 6.826 8 P. 70 Ib; do. Haste 6.826 8 P. 70 Ib; f. town-makinore and Pathoripha. 20.222.0 P. 195 Ib; Chio, 22.224 P. 185 Ib; Weste u Canal 30.221.0 P. 186 Ib; White, Indian 1.002.— Mixed and Yellow, 28.222.6 P. 450 Ib; White,

Per Asia. Live spect. Friday eventus, Jan. 21, 1859.
Our last Circular was per Arabia on the 19th unst.
Barkarsturys—The market has again assumed the dull and
felestone so lone complete of the

BEKARSTURYS—The market ras again assumed the dull and lifeless role so long compile on of.

At Treaday's market Watter met a very rettle ale at a decline of it deal of the first of the first of the self-lines of the very rettle ale at a decline of the first of the cost, declined of the self-lines of the cost, declined of the self-lines of the self-line

demand particularly fine quality.

Land is very dull at 50/4 e.w.t.

Tallow is in g. od čemand, fine North American would bring

Tallow is in good cemand, has North American would bring 536 \$\frac{4}{2}\end{cepts}.

Ashes dull and without change in price.

Ashes dull and without change in doing in Common Rosin at \$5 to \$136 on the spot and to arrive. Bather more inputy for Medium and fine. Epirite of Turpertine firmly hold at \$0 \(\frac{1}{2}\end{cept} \) \$\frac{1}{2}\end{cept} \]

Bark—A large business has been done this week; a sele of 7,000 base Battimore is it portes at \$7\, and 300 hinds of Philladelphia have changed hands at \$9 \cdots \text{to \$9/6 P cept.}

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent. BROWN OF OSAWATAMIE-MISSOURLIN-VASION.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 30, 1859.

There is but a little step between treason and heroism. Had old Captain Brown lived in the days of Roman pride, the mother of the Gracchi might look with jealousy on his eclipsing fame, and Brutus, and Cato the younger, have cited him as a glerious model for patriotic imitation. In these days of Intellectualism, however, his enemies call him a monomaniac, and " Democratic" Governors, and Presidents put a price upon his head. When Governor Stewart of Missouri, offered \$3,000 for the capture of "Old John Brown" and the more economical Buchanan thought he could afford \$250 for the same patriotic purpose, there was more in the step then it ostensiely indicated. Buchanan, indeed, might have merely designed to show his eternal vigilance when the peculiar institution was threatened, but the Border Ruffian Governor, or those about him who might be more sober, knew that the same horde of unemployed Ruffians still thirsted for a job, and that the reward meant an invasion of Kansas. To-day, while I write, armed and lawless bands from Platte and Clay Counties are rapidly, but secretly, flitting over this fair Territory, hunting for "Old John Brown" and the \$3,000.

As I communicated in my last, already one of these gangs of white or whisky-colored bloodhounds have been in the Territory, and they have carried off three of our "white" citizens to Missouri, two of whom are lodged in the jail at Platte City, charged with the beinous crime of Abolitionism. Dr. Doy and his son may, indeed, be guilty of that awful sin against "Democratic" morals, but there are, perhaps, five hundred other citizens of Lawrence equally entitled to a place in the jail of Platte County, if it be proper for a band of midnight prowlers to dive into Kansas, and, under cover of peace, to carry off men who have never been in Missouri to commit any offense there, even here we see the nice discrimination of "Democratic" officials. When an oppressed negro, whose master had died, and who was about to be sold into Southern bondsee with his wife and little ones, flees into the Territory and begs of the fearful men, whom he has heard cursed by terrified Border Ruffians, as "Old John Brown" of Osswatamie, to belp him in his strait; and when the old soldier of the wars of Freedom is willing to help; when he ignores the color of his skin and sees only a brother in tribulation, then the whole vials of official wrath are poured out upon him. But when fifteen armed men leave Weston, lawlessly invade the Territory, carry off fifteen negroes, at least three of whom are free men, even according to their crooked code of morals, and also three white men, and lodge two of the latter, who are denounced as "marked Lawrence Abelitionists," in the jail of Platte City. the Governor and the United States Marshals, with their unnumbered tribe of deputies, the President and the Governor of Missouri, are as meek and silent under this violation of the laws, as if its very "Democracy" had exalted it above them. No protection in our Government for white men-for its whole power and earthly mission seems to be exhausted in riveting the fetters of slaves.

And now the write bloodhounds are after old John Brown. Ob, that \$3 000. How many "whisky punches" and "g u cocktails," and how much filthy tobacco it would buy. They may catch him, and they may not. In catching him they may catch a Tarter. "Catching old John Brown" is rather serious business for Border Ruffians to engage in. But mark where their hopes are founded. When the troubles in the South culminated in Brown's bringing out the negroes, all the Free-State men here who had influence exerted themselves to bring warlike matters to a close. "Old "Brown" had gone to help the Free-State men in that guarter in their troubles, and he was requested to leave and not complicate affairs. All forces were disbanded, and Montgomery went to Lawrence to demand what his accusers had against him. Then the sluice-gates were lifted, and hundreds of Missourians poured over to Linn and Bourbon Counties, and, as posses of United States Marshals, have been carrying on a reign of terror. They are carrying on a war now, unless Montgomery has again taken the field against them, which I just learn he bas, in which case we may be informed ere long that these gentry are on their own side of the border.

And then came "Old John Brown's" magnanimity. You remember his simple, terse and powerful letter; his "parallels." The old man owned it. He certainly did not regard his conduct sinful. Yet his letter was not mere bravado.

he was rather proud of it. He has been schooled to regard the Slave Power as the hideous enemy of Republican right. With prophetic eye the old man sees the grasping Slave Power changing the noblest bunna government on ear h into the baseest. That Power, in its futile Border Ruffian efforts to plant Slavery in Kensas, carried desolation to his hearthstone. I remember to have stood among the ashes of his home, and the homes of his two sons, burned down by Pate and his men. And then his oldest son, ctained like a beast, was driven on foot before a company of cavalry, United States soldiers, too, who bad no legal authority to touch him, and yet driven under a broising sun, thus beavily manacled, for more than thirty in les. Then, his brave boy, Fred, sleeps in a martyr's grave at Osawatamie. But all these things are settled. The perpetrators bask in official smiles, and are pensioned for their work. The old man sees this. Perhaps he does not think it settled. It is more than probable he has his own views on that subject. But he is a monomaniac. The blood-

hounds are after him. In cruel rage they remember Osawatamie, and are thirsting for his blood. The people of Kansas sympathize with him. At the public meeting in Lawrence, the other week, when Montgomery addressed the people and was cheered ashe took his seat, several voices cried out, Three cheers for old Captain Brown," and they were given with a will. But conservatism said it was wrong; that the old man, in the extradition of the pegroes, had been engaged in a very questionable act; that he could not be maintained, or in the remotest degree encouraged in doing anything of the bind. It was immoral. What then? Why, the Free-State people merely remembered Border Ruffishism, and they remembered Black Jack and Osawatsmie. They remembered when the old man, with a dezen men, held Reid's army of 300 men, and two caucon, at bay for hours, and as long as their amunition lasted. They remembered that in their hour of peril he stood unflenchingly in the breach. They will remember it yet, should their border invaders entrap the old soldier. The United States Marshals and all their deputies are after him. The Governors are after him. The President has a horde of secret spies, feed with the secret-service fund, after him, and now the Border

" John Brown." Will they find him? Is the old soldier of Freedom deemed to end his days on a Missouri gibbet, or in a Missuri penitentiary? He has but few with or near him, probably, and, it was reported, was quietly leaving, when the whiskey-fed white bloodhounds of the border, chained in their aristeerstic masters' lastes to hunt helpless runs way slaves, fancied that the old man was helpless, too, and that they might pounce upon him. Let them take care.

Ruffians, feeling that all these things are inade

is reported that not less than 150 men stole agross

the Missouri River at Weston, and are "after old

By the latest news from the South, we learn that Russell and his posse were fortifying themselves in Paris. They still had Corbin and other Free-State prisoners in irons there A demand for their release had been sent by the Free State men, and it was reported that the place would be attacked to-day unless the prisoners were set at liberty. It appears that Russell, who was a United States Mashal in Arkansas recently, has been commissioned as Deputy-Marshal by Fain since he came over the border. Colby has superseded Fain. and gone down, but we have beard of nothing that he has done. The fact is, he has but one of two alternatives: Either fight with the Pro-Slavery men in their pretended legal warfare, or discourtenance these violent and irregular proceedings. To do the latter would probably be as much as his office is worth. As he is a weak man, he will likely attempt to compound the irregularities, and will fail.

The Legislature is busy. The bank charter of the Kansas Vailey Bank has been under consideraare betrayed into any plandering scheme.

THOSE "GENTLEMEN FROM AFRICA."

The editor of The Dallas (Ala) Gazette has seen some of the Wanderer negroes, and hankers for one

of them as a preseman. He says:

"We have seen a drave of negroes, said to have been a part of the recent importation, but when or where we shall not say. There were about twenty in the lot, and athough some four or five of the eldest locked a little outlandish, and, perhaps, childish, yet if all of them had been placed promiceously among the same number o' home negroes, it would have taken an sente and experienced observer to note the difference, provided the "foreigners" did not talk their liego. They are a better locking and healthier set of lingo. They are a better looking and healthier set of men and boys than we expected to find them. The men are not quite as large as our negroes are, and their legs, sims, bands and feet are rather small and delicate, but a medical friend who was with as said their nuncles were hard and firm, and one of the pro-prieters said they were all "hardy and tough." Some nve or six of them appeared to be grown men, but whether twenty or forty years old, we could not tell, and the balance locked as if they ranged from eight to

ighteen years of age.
"Several of the older ones have lost two of their front upper teeth, from baving the itside corners of them knocked off when they were young, which caused their decay and less—a custom we presume to have their decay and loss—a custom we presume to have been national and fashionable in the trice they be-longed to. This information they have given them-selves by signs. They are not all jet black, a good many of them being a shade darker than a dark cop-per color. The greater portion of to m have pleasant faces, and if met in the streets would pass very well for hotel waiters. They were all well clothed and have nearly become accustomed to hate and shoes. They appeared to be very decide and in the gayest humor. We never saws let of people, black or white, who happier. The question was asked they see you from? 'Callina,' was the unaply. 'Where are you going?' 'Texas,' the Where are you from !
"Where are you going imons reply. Where are you going?' Texas,' they again readily replied. They were asked the names of several articles of clothing, and generally replied correctly. With any care, they could soon be taught to speak English very well, especially the younger ones,

y seem anxious and willing to lears. hen we first saw the n they were seated on the "When we first saw then they were seated on the ground around two fires, roasting and esting hiskoryruts, smeking pipes ('hey are fond of 'backer,' as they have learned to call it), and jabbering their lings, while some were wandering about in the adjoining woods. Their favorite article of food is parched corn, we were told, and they have not yet become accustomed to mest and bread. The price asked for them is from \$600 to \$1,100, which, we think, is too much. A few more must be imported to bring down the price, when we will get one and make a preseman of him. A wild African working a press would be something tow in the history of the country."

ow in the history of the country."
We learn from a letter in The Herald, just received from the frigate Cumberland, on the coast of Africa, that the Wanderer's cargo was 350 negroes. The captain and men of the Wanderer, while on the coast, were the uniform of the New-York Yacht Club.

The United States naval method of watching for and catching slavers on the African coast can be pretty well appreciated from the following passage in the let-

"After the Meteer and attendant vessels sailed for England, the cause of our stay at the Island of Madeira cased; so we sailed on a fine May morning for Santa Croz, in Tener fie, where we arrived on the 10th of May, 1858. There we sailed to Porto Grande, our le saw that Montgomery, who had a family and was more exposed, had been compromised, and the old man wrote his statement. I have no doubt

England—we did not sail till the lote of Angust for the southern coart of Africa. After remaining on the coast some time, we began to think we would have nothing to do, when, one morning, word was brought as that the Wanderer was badding with slaves. The Vincenness after fifteen days of preparation, was dispatch d to investigate the master. We soon learned that the Wanderer was between as and the Vincennes, having had the hardbook to approach within skyly miles of our anchorage, and to anchor of Ambrica.

"We at or a weighed anchor, stood for Benguela, in order to satisfy ourselves of the truth of the report. Arriving at Benguela, a week's sociourn satisfied as

THERDAY, FEBRUARY S.

Arriving at Benguela, a week's sojourn satisfied us that clevers were plenty in Gobito Bay. Acting upon this knowledge, our forge was called into active requisi ion for the mautifacture of krives. On being duly provided therewith, we set sail for Gobi o Bay, with to view of speeding a couple of days for the partition tallowing ample time for the Wanderer to get out negrets on board, so that when we captured here should be the strongest proof of her charac-But upon our approach to the mouth of the list, there was no right of even a best there. Leaving our ship ricing safely a mile distance from the land, the barge, gig and whale heat sailed with their respective occupants, doly armed with knives and gues "for

projection, into the Bay on an exploring expedition.

After remaining a day we salled for Ambrice. On arriving there, we found that the Wanderer had never been there, but had already sailed from the Congo with a garpo of slaves, as had also the Charlotte. After cruding along the coast of Africa some time lengtr, and executing some of the African rivers, we returned to Perto Prays.

THE BODY-SNATCHING BUSINESS IN CONCENNATION The principal business of "body-snatching" in the city is done by he two men now in custody, and the third who errapes. The price which they receive for each "subject" is from \$12 to \$18, although \$15 is the sum pencially paid. Out of this amount they usually pay \$2 to the express driver who accompanies the a, leaving the ret profits of their labor at \$13 for each bedy. We have good authority for saying that not less than one hundred bettes are dissected by the four Colleges each Winter, which, deducting the express hire, would leave a profit of \$1,300, to be divided to the three real profit of \$1,300, to be divided nure, would leave a profit of \$1,550, to be divided among the three resurrectionists—or about \$133 to cook man, for four months' employment in this disre-petable business. The bodies are taken to the Col-legae and dissected, the fix-h of course being removed in the process, and is thrown into a barrel of chloride tightly headed up, and carted away at hight to some point up or down the river, ontaile of the city, and the contexts emptied into the water. Thus got is fiestly portions: the skeleton becomes the property of some one of the students, and after he has precured his parelment permit to "kill or ours," it graces his "back office" in a me country town, where his professional "chingle" happens to be hong out.

Those who steal the bodies, of course have no other motive than the money which it puts in their purser. Science is of no account and humanity not thought of. The body-matcher feels no computations, and respects neither age, tex or condition. It is a question

The body-matcher feels no compinations, and respects neither age, sex or condition. It is a question of deliars and cents, and when he gets "short," or yert-day comes round, or the butther's, or baker's, or tradesman's bill comes in, all he has to do is to request the cells cort to "call to morrow;" and that at night quate, have invaded Kansas, and are after him. It

the collector to "call to merrow;" and that at night he puts himself in funds by robbing the grave! It is well known that the body of the unfortunate girl, Kate Borean, for whose murder young Cock was entitiated last week, furnished an interesting subject for a lecture with practical illustrations, while her bones has been analouscally prepared, and are now hanging in one of the medical institutes of the city. But for binner of the resurrectionists Thursday night, the

blunder of the resourceticulate Thursday night, the skeleton of her equally anfortunate frail sister would by this time have been occupying a place by the side of that of the mordered gir.

The body-statchers who are now incustedy formerly employed an old negro express driver, known as "Topsy" to accomp my term in their midnight operations, and occasionally leat his aid by his bling the dark lastern, while the others plied their picks and spades, and then mounted his box and drove the body to the medical callege for which it had been "raised." In course of time, "Topsy" went the way "that all good negroes go," and, the night following his burial, his line "professional" employers stole his body and cold cearses of the night following his burial, his late "professional" employers stell his body and sold it to a college! The sack is which he had helped to if to a college! The sack to which howef, carry many a corpse be finally filled himsef.
[Continuati Inquires.

THE HOME LEAGUE OF LA CROSSE FARM MORT-The Hour Leader of La Crosse Farm Morroaders.—The Beaver Dam Creizes has been informed on inquestionable sutherity, that at the last meeting of this League, held at Relias Prairie, one week ago, a resolution was passed, declaring virtually, that if an attempt was made to collect these mortgages, or the interest on them, they should resort to some virlent measures, either rest ting such collection or for giving expression to the feelings upperment in their minds, that they have been deeply wrouged by the Railroad Company.

ANOTHER CASE OF INFANT TORTURE.

Wienever we observe from a distance a decided case of "infant phenomeron," we instinctively avoid the local ty where the youthful predigy is put through its proceeding paces, with much the same feeling that would protect us to recoil from the sight of a child with a preternatural case of rheumatism, or gout in the stomach. In the early times of youthful wonders, Burke being the only tender star in the musical sky tion. Tremendous lobby influence has been at for twenty years-and John Howard Payne, the work to secure its extension. Still it is to be hoped "Young American Roscies," having no imitators for that the Legislators will think twice before they many scasons. Although these two persons chaltime, by reason of their finished performances and their extreme youth, they did not begin their public exhibitions until they had reached a time of life at which our modern prodigies are discarded as being unserviceable on account of age and dilapidation. Master John Howard Payre first appeared in public on the stage as "Young Norval," at the ripe age of sixteen; and Master Burke, though he commented his triumphant career somewhat earlier in life, was still considerably taller than his violin when he first en-

tranced the public with his dulcet sounds. In these days the public-performing infants had not nvaded the concert room and the theater, but their field of operations was circumscribed by the curbboard of the circus ring, and their only arens was that saw-dusted space wherein and whereon the clown disported himself in such wonderful ways. There, with their pigmy limbs encased in tight fleshings, and their baby oins girded with spangled muslin, they were whirled aloft with break-neck recklessness by the "Fiying "Arab of the Desert," or were deliberately put through those ground-and-lofty gymnastics, the whole end and aim of which seems to be, to ascertain how much straining and contortion the tender human frame is capable of enduring short of actual dislocation and dismembermert. But in 1849, or thereabouts, the "Visunalso" children danced their way into public favor, and though an exposure of the cruelties to which these interesting infants were embjected in private arcused a great deal of indignation against certain individuals connected with the management, it did not office to disguet the public with the system of compelling children to perform for the extertainment of said public and for the emolument of a horde of maxagers and agents. In the same year came the "Batenan Children," who were received with an equal degree of favor, and bored the public for a number of years, until their audiences would hardly number a hundred on any given occasion, and who have now thanks to the immutable courses of nature, grown so old that the most brassy of managers cannot longer force them on most gullible of audiences as "children." But though the old young wonders have passed from the stage, and subsided, most of them, into their graves, and the rest into young old age, with premature wrinkles and gray hair, we have a new crop every year. We have prodigies, not by installments of one families of infants, not a solitary babe of whom

two, but scores, every season. We have whole is gifted with any thing less than "wonderful dramatic power," "astonisting musical talent," "tremendous genius for the tight-rope," or " a fewful faculty for jugs and hornrepes." Ten years ago the "Bateman" hildren enacted "Richard" and "Richmond," supperted by the regular stock company of the theater, and backed by armies, the tiniest waiting-boy in which could have soundly spacked both the generals with one hand tied behind him. But now-a days all this glaring incongruity is remedied. The entire dramatic company is composed of children-heroes, heroines, generals, barbariats, servents, pages, grooms, stable-boys and footmen, all children, not one

and take away his bedroom lamp. We have lately seen the German play of " legeman," confestedly one of the most difficult dramas on the

old enough to feet above crying for taffy, or big enough

to put himself to bed without a maid to tuck him up

stage, played by a company of children; "Ingomar, "the Barbarian," exacted by a tiny child of ten years old, saying, in a squesking voice, "When Ingomar "shall fall, unconquered will be mount among the gods" and wool g s " Parthenis" of six Summers or theresbouts, who, unhappy infant, made hard shift to declaim the howbastic auntences of the translator without the slightest comprehension of their meaning. There are now in the country some dozen or more companies of juvenile tragodiare, comediane, operasirgers, &c. In some instances we have personally encountered these performances, in other cases we have been graciously spared that trial. If people choose to go and pay their money to the lary specalaters who are accumulating wea'th by compelling unfortunate children to exhibit themselves in this manper, they can do so, but when may case of child sacrifice of unusual structty comes on the carpet, the public must expect the Press to tell them the plain truth in

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIEGNE

the matter. In the carliest days of the infant phenomenon nuisance, exhibitors in most cases stopped short of positive crueity; but of late years there has arisen so me competition in the business, that the sufferings of the chi d are only considered when they immediately interfere with the profits of the showman. The youthfulness of the unhappy infant is now a chief element of stiraction, and the great strife seems to be who shall produce the youngest baby to strut and fret its hour

The culmination of this inhuman competition has been recently attained by some unsernations persons, who are ergaged in exhibiting a hapless little girl as a "Dramatic Reader," and who, they triemphantly announce in prominent letters, is "LESS THAN FOUR

" YEARS OLD." "Little Eda," Verginia Borns, is an unfortunate Irish child, whose father died some little time since; whose mether, however, was not included in that disperestion, but was spared to speculate in the brains and life of her chilt. We believe there are also certain other persons associated with her in the laudable scheme of making this pretty infant support not only herself but others. Tre old notion was that the parent should sustain the child, but modern progress seems to have effected a complete revolution in this, as in some other departments of the social economy.

"Lettle Ella" is a child of average intelligence, apt and quick to learn, and with a retentive memorynothing more. She has been, at her tender years, placed under the tutelage of a " Professor of Elecution," who has taught her a number of pieces of poetry, and bits of dramas, which she repeats by rote. She has been well taught, and makes her recitations in a graceful and agreeable manner, and that is all. We need not proceed to demonstrate the fact that she caunot comprehend what she reads, further than to state that in the programme we find scenes from "King John," from " Romeo and Judet," and from other Shakespearian tragecties. But with this we have no quartel; if a senseless repetition of mere words will gratify an audience, so much the worse for thom.

But we protest against the inhumanity of compalling a child like this to undertake such labors. Saying nothing of her severe training and of her treatment at home, the late hours, the excitement, and the whole course of Eving, a niterly at variance with the chilahood presert thy nature, are certain to shorten this baby's life. And is the crime of killing her any the less infacteide because it is accomplished by degrees, instead of being perpetrated in an instant?

These remarks are immediately suggested by reading an announcement of a "benefit" for "Little "Ells," to come off at the Academy of Music on Taursday evening. It is announced as "being under the auspices of a committee of Isdies and gentlemen; and the names of a number of goutlemen are published, Leades by his Honor the Mayor, and having the name of a noted physician at the end of the list. Of course, to one who knows how this sort of thing is done will imagine that these cames are used by authority, any more than he will think that "the Academy has been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Uliman," without a "consideration" in good ourrent moneys of the land duly put into the pockets of Illiman sforesaid.

All sensible people who will reflect amoment will see that it is physiologically impossible for this little child to be abused in this manner, without irretrievable infury resulting to her health. And it is for the public to decide whether or not " Little Ella," shall be sacrificed to put money in the pockets of one or two mercenary persons, who choose to live in laziness upon the exhibition of a precious infant, ' not yet four years old." It will be the truest kindness to " Little Ella," they were few and far between-a single Master to stay away from her "benefit," which will only put money into the pockets of these who do nothing to earn it, and then when that particular speculation has failed, to stay away from all future exhibitions of her. System as people cease to go and see her, and she no Brooklye, for four first morigage bonds of the comger makes morey for those who have her in hand, she will be retired from public life and once more ba treated like the child she is; thon, instead of being set on a table in a glaring gas lighted room to wearily it Shakespeare till midnight, she will be sent back the wholesome lifs of an Ohio farm.

To parents especially this appeal must come home; t them ad think, before they go to the "benefit" at the Academy, that by so doing they each one aid and atet in a shameless perversion of the childhood of an movent and unfortunate little creature; then think of icown little ones, and then-stay at home. It is of no e to appeal to the better feelings of the greedy specu laters who have "Little Ella" in charge, for they have none. There is, as yet, no remedy in law; the only. way is to touch their pockets. Let the projected 'le refit" be a disastrons failure, and then, perhaps, they will go to work and earn an honest living.

CITY ITEMS.

Messrs. W. Mason and Theodore Thomas give their third Classical Matiree this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Dodworth's Rooms. The programme will be found in our advertising columns.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES .- The lecture by Mr. Milburn at the Academy of Music, on "the Life and Character of Aaron Burr," premises as intellectual treat. It will be the first time the Academy of Music has been opened at so smal a price.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS .- Mr. Her nan Melville (the author of "Typee," &c .) delivered the fourth of the series of lectures before the New-York Historical Society last evening, giving a description of the South Sea I-lands, their extent, geographical position, and natural beauties, together with some notice of the carious and rare fishes which inhabit those waters, and the many beautiful, as well as strange, birds which are so numerous in these islands. Trese islands, occupying to large a space in the Pacific waters, offer rare attractions to the traveler seeking after unknown and untried scenes of interest. New beauties present themlves continually, and nature seems to have decorated their hills and valleys with a most lavish hand. Mr. Melville also gave a slight sketch of the manners, custems and religious belief of the inhabitants of the different groups of islands, relating many interesting incidents concerning them. He was listened to with great attention by a fair andience.

"The False in American Life," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Geo. Wm. Boyd, esq., last night, at the Cooper Institute, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. After giving due credit to whatever is really great and true in American life, he exposed the many evils and fallacies that are so numerous, especially the political corruption and crime which is so dreadfully prevalent in the land. The Hall was well filled, and the lecturer frequently interrepted by applaure.

The alleged acceptance by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of an offer of £19,000 to foldil an engagement on this side of the eccan is contradicted by the London press, on the authority of Mr. Sporgoon himself, who says be the Twelfth Ward Police took them is charge. A "bas declined the offer." Nevertheless, Mr. Sporgoon large quantity of property stolen from the promises of

proposes seen to visit America, but not upon any pro the late Mr. Busford of Fordham, was found in their

FREIGHTING TO PINE'S PEAK -This promises to be an extensive business in a few mooths. Merchandise, provising, saw and shingle mills, with all kinds of nachinery, will have to be forwarded bundreds of miles by on teams. It is very desirable that esfe and reliable lines for such transportation should be estabished. In this view we take pleasure in calling attention to the severtisement in THE TRIBUSE of John J. Jones, who has made arrangements for sending out during the season fifty trains of twenty six wagons sace, starting from favorable points on the Missouri. Mr. J. is a Musonrian, has had ten years' experience of this pature on the plains; was a large sub-quatractor I such reputed integrity that we feel safe in saying e will give estisfaction to those who centract with him. See his advertisement.

We are told that over one hundred thousand copies of The New York Mercury are sold every week!

PREACHING IN TREATERS .- The National Tocaberin Boston was opened for religious worship, when it was crowded to overflowing. The sermon was preached y the Rev. D. C. Eddy. A place called Tammany Hall, in the same city, heretofore used for all manner of low sports, has also recently been occupied for simiar relig ous services.

One Fellows' Justiles.-The 26th of April next being the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country, it has been proposed in various places that the recommendation of the Grand Lodge of the United States for a Convention of the Order, to be held in New-York on that day, be complied with. It would seem that a very large turnout may be expected. The Grand Lodge has voted to be present, and these Lodges which cannot attend, are expected to observe the day in the places where they are located.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has declined an offer from an emipent London publishing house of £1,200 for the excluive right to pub ish his Lectures in Great Britain.

SHOCKING DEATH .- John Daly, while engaged yer erdey in blasting rock at the new Reservoir, Central Park, was blown to pieces by a premature explosion of the charge. His remains were gathered up by his fellow-workmen, and borne to his home in Eightythird street, year Fourth avenue. His wife, who was mon entantly expecting him to come to dinner, opened the door to admit his mangled corpse. The scene that f. llowed this terrible shock was painful in the extreme. The deceased had no children.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made yeserday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker,

Son & Co.:

On 19th-at, 1 gare N S. between 4th and 5th-ave.
On 19th-at, 1 gare adjudging, 25 and 4xt, 10 and 4th, each.
On 19th-at, 2 gares adjudging, 25 and 4xt, 10 and 4th, each.
On 19th-at, 2 gares adjudging, each.
Dailigh-at, 2 gares adjudging, each.
Between 19th and 19th-at, 3 gares adjudging, each.
Between 19th and 19th-at, 4 gares adjudging, each.

Robber IN a House of Lie Fame .- A German Jew, whose name has not yet transpired, entered the house of Christian Kale in Reade street on Saturday evening, in company with a pretty Jersey girl named Annie Mead, and remained there all night. On awaking in the morning he could not open his eyes, and felt so ucer that he became satisfied that some drug had een administered to him in the single glass of beer which he drank on the night previous. After breakfast he left the place, when he discovered that of the \$2,200 which he carried into the house, \$800 was missng. He applied for assistance at the Detective office, and Mesers. Kirg and McCord succeeded in arresting the girl, together with the keeper of the house and his wife, and their son Edward. Angle stated that she gave \$300 to Christian and the same sum to his wife. This they most effectiously deny. Thus far not a perny of the missing money has been recovered. The prisoners have been held to arswer.

FALSE PRETESSES .- Amos Tonney, esq., Secretary of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company made complaint before Justice Weish about six weeks since, charging Mr. Andrew J. Huli of this city with having obtained \$4,000 worth of railroad bonds and mortgages from that company by false pretenses. In June, 1858, Mr. Hull entered into arrangements with to executives of the above company, the affidavit enys, at their office, No 35 Nassau street, to build part of a proposed road for them, but the condition was agreed to that he must have \$8,000 cash to commence with. Mr. Hall offered to exchange a house and lot which he said he owned in Mooroe place, sny, worth \$1,000 each, which was accepted. A deed was transferred to the company by Charles A. Rogers, who was represented to have the nominal title to the property. A short time afterward it was decovered, brough the Deputy Register of Kings County, that the property was mortgaged to the amount of \$7,000. Other netances of misrepresentation with regard to his own property and capital are charged against Mr. Hull. Yestercay morning he was brought before Justice Weish from Eldridge-street Jail, where he had been or about a month on another charge. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A DISHONEST TAILOR .- Mr. T. B. Baldwin, the clothier of the Bowery, caused the arrest of Tuomas Gannen, a journeyman tailor in his employ, yesterday, for forgery. It appears that the accused was in the habit, when he received checks upon the cashier from the receiving clerk, for work which he had done, to prefix a figure I to the amount, if it was under \$10thus making \$1 25 read \$11 25, and so on. This system of deception he is said to have carried on successfully for some time. Justice Councily committed him for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARGENY -- Joseph Harris, an Englishman, residing at No. 283 Spring street, made compleint before Justice Welst, on Monday morning. agains this son, Wm. H. Rarris, a watch-case manufacturer, doing business in Philadelphia, charging him with having carried away some valuable silver entlery, an overcoat, a gold brooch, and other property, almed at \$50, from his house on Sunday morning. Officer Seaman of the City Hall precinct arrested him, and conveyed him before Justice Welsh on Monday morning, when he confessed to having taken the property into his charge, but said he had no intention to nawn them. He was committed to answer.

BURGLARY IN WATER STREET.-George Wilson, & arpenter, and a Frenchman named Lewis Bone, a tailor, were brought before Justice Welsh on Monday morning, charged with having extered the commission warehouse of Mr. Charles J. Lock, No. 130 Water street, on Saturday night, by means of skeleton keys and violence upon the door, and taking therefrom two uge boxes of cigars, a mirror, a bond and mortgage, nd other articles to the value of \$100. Officer Martin of the First Precinct arrested them on suspicion on Monday morning at the jewelry store of one Ebrick, in Rector street, where he found upon them the property, since identified by Mr. Lick. They were committed for examination.

River Terer.-Bartly Conningham, a river thief, broke into the engine-room of the steamer Manhattan, at the foot of North Moore street, on Sunday morning, and unscrewing the brass binders of the rock shaft, carried them off. While walking in the street with one of them under his cost, he was caught by detectives Reach and Poole, and committed for examination, setterday, by Justice Onackenbush.

SCHPLETED RECEIVERS -John Thompson and his wife rere observed crossing the Harlem bridge on Sunday, with suspiciously large bundles under their arms when

residence at that place. Justice Spratiy held them for

BURGLARY.-A German wood-carver named Piorence Myere, alias Miles, was arrested yesterday more-ing, by the Fifteenth Ward Police, having in his persession a quantity of plated forks and spoons, a writing desk and other property, which proved to have been stolen from the premises of Mr. J. Higgins, Na. 273 Elizabeth street. Myers had broken into the home from the rear, forcing open the basement window, and let bimeelf out by the front door. Justin Quacken bash committed him for the felony.

House Turer -The Twelfth Ward Police last Saturday arrested Wm. Scaman on surpicion of horse stealing. He had in his presession a valuable horse which he said be bought for \$10. Sabsequent'y Me. Hitchcock of Williamsbridge appeared and claimed the arimal, which and been stolen from his stable the night previous. Mr. Seamen was thereupon detained on a charge of horse stealing.

RESCUAD. - Patrick Halligan walked into the North River about 10 circle yesterday morulas, from the pier feet of borty-fish street. His circle for assistance brought a coupe of other men to his side, and he was seasonally lauded on terms

FATAL FALL.—Coroner Schurmer beld an inquest op Monday upon the body of Patrier McRains, a untire of fre-land 40 years of age, who died from lejuries received a few days ago by failing aff his cast while in Nuestidal street, the Fourth avenue. It appears that he had let go one of the rolling and while reaching he, ward to recover it, he has his balance and fell head forement to the pavement. He resided in 10th street near Fourth avenue. The Coroner's Jury rendered a version of a coldenial death.

REV. MR. SPURGEON.

an article from The Boston Journal in relation to the Rev. S. A. Corey and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In THE TRIBUNE of this day you have copied

statements in that article, so far as they reflect on Mr. Corey, were given to me by weat I then regarded as unquestionable authority. But I am now seti-fied that the article does Mr. Corey great injustice, and I haston to ask room in THE TRIBUNE to place the matter right. So far as the building of charehes reflects on Mr. C. he should have preise and not blane. And the removal from the First-avenue Church was made neces-

sary by the fact that that house was not suitable for a presching church. It was difficult to hear in it, and

eary by the fact that that house was not suitable for a preaching church. It was difficult to bear is it, and quice as difficult to speak. The other churches were left for want of room to accommodate the people.

A word is regard to Mr. Spurgeou. He preaches to the poor of the Oid World. His labors are Heroulean. He is now engaged in the erection of a large church; but, to this, he relies on centributions from friends outside of his own charge. He preaches constartly in England and Scotland; gives one-half of the proceeds for benevelent purposes, and devotes the other half to the erection of his new Tabernacle.

He will no doubt wish this country in the Spring. And one great object of that visit will be to can be the benevelent of America to sid him in his great work at home. The visit will be free from all taint of private speculation. The money connected with his visit will, in part, be specially devoted to that great erection in London, and in part to aid the cause of Christ among the poor in our land. Neither Mr. Spurgeon nor Mr. Corey will be interested in one dollar of the proceeds.

Mr. Carey took with him to Europe letters from mea of the highest standing, of various seeds in New York. And I am satisfied that when the arrangement shad he made public, it will reflect the highest credit on all concerned, be approved by the full Christian heart of New York, and enritte the great English preacher to that warm and genial welco us that will await him on his arrival in the New World.

Lis arrival in the New-World.

BURLE! OH, N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1650. [Advertisement.]
FELIX O. C. DARLEY!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, talking the first illustration of the series by this GREAT ARTIST, OUT TO-DAY! FOUR CENTS WILL BUY IT.

[Advectisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM
THE EAR.—Dr. HARLLY, having been temporarily released
from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the hardination of which he was the head, begs to
amounte to those of his patients with whom he has been in
communication, that he has, in compliance with their special
request, made arrangements to establish an institution in NewYork, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 25 St.
Mark's place.

request, made arrangements to establish an institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 38 St.

Mark's place here state, that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to care deafness. Neither has he gives permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to ensurante from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alsoning consequences resulting from resiness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses cought to be regarded and "rested with more than ordinary collected."

Definess, noise inthe properties of and all diagreeable discharges from the ear, speedify and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his trest-ent to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means pre-

seribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence.

They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualfications are held by some of the most distinguished medical

both in the profession and as a gentleman.

"W. H. Paaken, M. D., Professor of Surgery,"

"From my intercourse with Dr. Harriey, I have found big

both in the profession and as a set. D., Professor of Surgery.

"From my intercourse with Dr. Hartley, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

"Miss Sarah Swain of this town, a lady of extendity acquaintance and the first respectability, informs so that in 186 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

"After an hour's operation, Dr. Hartley removed the cause of the deafness and Miss Swain's hearing is now fully restored."

[Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.

"Dr. Hartley: It would be impossible for me to capress in words my graittede to you for reatoring one of my senses, of which I had been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it to true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing.

"Baughter of Mr. J. Howard."

Novel method of treating Consumption and Scrote our diseases, from Halsted has Treated of Months and Scrote our diseases, from Halsted has Treated of Months and Scrote our diseases, from Halsted has Treated on Motora-"First put the patient into a warm medicated bath, into which is poured a continuous current of negative electricity. This chemically decayers, the olly acids and other impurities of the entities, setting free all acreditions and morbide havarra-not only toke spon the surface, but inviting the whole organism, and the 13 miles of exerctory vessels in the system, to throw off by these natural channels the deed and impure matter in the circulation. Then, while the syriads of mouths freed of their contents are open to take in the chemical food of the second buth has been previously added some of the blood renewing and purifying chemicals, as the hypothesise of lines and south, the parient is removed to it. To this second buth has been previously added some of the blood renewing and purifying chemicals, as the hypothesis of lines and sods, the phosphate of potasse, phosphoric and, phosphate of iron or some of the subpurste as indicated by the temperament, disease or idiographene and nounless and capable of repairing lowers in many parts of the body; and the little numry mouths of the absorbants such in the stimulating nourishment. The electric currents from the positive pole of the chemical battery which is applied to this the stimulating nourishment. The electric currents from the positive pole of the chemical battery which is applied to this about a such as a

plaints connected with or dependent upon impurities of the blood.

Articles to the same end are given by the mouth, by coemas and by inhelation in consumption and bronchitis to break up tubercular deposits, first ulcers, and restore tone and freedom of action to the air-passages. In some cases of lung disease medicated olls are used over the chest and body on removal from the second bath to break up night sweats and to keep up a continued interest of the same and the second bath to break up night sweats and to keep up a continued interest to be present a substitution of the same an object of seeds in our diseases of the same an object of seeds in our diseases of the same and of the continued of the same and the

Mass.
Nors. - Dr. Halsten will be in New York (at St. Nie) clean
Hotel) on Thereday and Wadnesday of each week during the
received from 10 to 12 and from 6 to 7. Calls
of laquiry and circulars free.

[Advertisement.] PHRENOLOGY .- Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily at the Phrene-logical Cabinet, No. 398 Broadway, two blocks above the Parks.

Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladies. Fowner & Watte. A. W. FABER'S Lead Pencils, sold at retail by ers. At wholesale only by ESERMAND PAREN, sole agent, No. 133 William d.

FREELY GIVEN TO THE POOR .- The poor and Eardy, suffering from bad Colds. Coughs, or other long com-plain s, will receive a bottle of Mrs. Gardenes a nurivaled In-dian Medicine, gratuliously, by application at Weines & Por-Ten's, No. 124 Washington st. Boston.

[Advert

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A.D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a rance. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sale manufactures, J. & Saunders, de 7 Astor House.